

AN AFTERNOON CALL

On the Spanish at Santiago De Cuba by Commodore Schley's Fleet.

WANTED TO SEE IF THEY WERE RECEIVING.

The American Commander was Very Cordial in his Manner, and Being Given so Warm a Reception has Promised to call Again. The Detailed Story of the Assault on the Outer Works of Santiago--The American Squadron did all they Wanted to do--The Marksmanship of the Spanish Gunners was Ludicrous in the Extreme--Not An American Ship Touched.

PORT AU PRINCE, June 2.--9:20 p. m.--No fresh news has been received from Santiago de Cuba this afternoon. The report of an attack upon the city by the insurgents is not confirmed, and appears to be without foundation.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 1.--7 a. m.--For an hour yesterday afternoon the Massachusetts, Iowa, New Orleans and Vixen, of Commodore Schley's squadron, exchanged shots with the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera and with the land batteries guarding the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, behind which the Spanish fleet is hiding.

The engagement was the first which has occurred between the two naval forces and was but a prelude to serious work in the latter part of the week. No attempt was made by the American commander to bring on a general engagement, it being his desire to locate the batteries on the hills above the harbor and to determine the position of the Spanish forts. Shortly before 10 o'clock Commodore Schley left the Brooklyn for the Massachusetts, on board of which battleship he remained during the fighting.

At 1 o'clock the signal to form column was hoisted on the Massachusetts, and the New Orleans, Iowa and Vixen fell in the order named.

The Massachusetts steamed slowly until about five miles west of the harbor entrance when she turned in toward the shore and when about 5,000 yards off turned east again and bore down on the harbor, the New Orleans being close up and the Iowa half a mile behind. The flagship gradually increased her speed and was soon running through the water at the rate of ten knots an hour. She drew closer and closer to the batteries and to the anxious watchers on the other ships it seemed that she would never open fire.

Fired the First Shot. When, however, she had passed the harbor entrance by 500 yards, a great cloud of white and yellow smoke burst from the two 12-inch guns in her after turret and two shells rose over the hill, one of them striking the Spanish flagship Cristobal Colon full and fair, as she lay at anchor and the other falling close alongside.

The two guns on the forward turret were then fired and their shells in exploding threw up great jets of spray close to the Colon. All the shore batteries took up the challenge and began a rapid fire on the Massachusetts. But she was soon beyond their range and the batteries thereupon turned their guns on the New Orleans. This cruiser had been directed to pay attention to the batteries and to draw their fire as much as possible, and she obeyed instructions to the letter. Her first shot located a large battery on the hill above the Morro. It flew straight into the fort, and must have caused much damage, as a great cloud of dust and debris rose as the shell burst. A couple more shots sent part of the walls of Morro flying into the air and then the New Orleans confined herself to the batteries, her fire being rapid and extremely accurate. Every shot she fired made trouble for Spain.

The Iowa Opens Up. The Iowa came next and like the Massachusetts, devoted her attention to the ships lying within the harbor. Her twelve inch shells made the water fly all around that part of the harbor in which the Cristobal Colon lay. The latter, however, was not seriously damaged and kept up her fire until long after the American flagships steamed out of range.

After the Iowa came the little Vixen, which apparently had no business in a fight where battleships were engaged. But she scudded along after the Iowa, like a fox terrier following a mastiff and when at the proper point she let fly with one of her six-pounders and glided away proudly conscious of having done her best.

After the Vixen had passed the forts, the Massachusetts turned again to the westward, followed by the other ships in the same order, with the exception of the Vixen, formerly the Yacht Josephine, which was ordered to keep out of trouble.

The Ironclads bore down on the harbor once more. The flagship kept in until less than 4,000 yards from the shore and then her shells again began to heave up

the waters of Santiago harbor. This time the shore batteries were better served, and the Spaniards replied to the warships fire in energetic fashion. But nearly all the shots from the batteries fell short.

New Orleans Did Fearful Work. Then came the New Orleans once more, her long black guns doing fearful work and tearing up the ground all around the batteries in the most savage manner.

The Iowa then came by for the second time, sending a stream of shells into the harbor as she did so. The Spanish ships, with the exception of the Cristobal Colon, were behind the hills and could not see the enemy, who threw shells around them with such rapidity that they knew he was somewhere on the other side of the hill, and then hopefully raised the muzzles of their guns and banded away. The result was what might have been expected. Their fire tore the bosom of the Caribbean sea, but it harmed nothing else.

After the Massachusetts had passed the point where she could fire into the harbor with advantage, she turned to the open sea, the other vessels following her. That fight was over as far as the Americans were concerned.

The Ludicrous Spaniards. Spanish honor, however, demanded that some further destruction of gunpowder be made, and the ships boomed and the batteries roared long after the American vessels were entirely out of range.

The affair soon became ludicrous as nearly all of the Spanish shells fell from two to three miles from the vessels at which they were aimed. Worse gunnery was never seen. One lusty man with a basket of brick bats would be capable of as much destruction as the Spaniards seemed capable of creating. Not an American vessel was struck and not a sailor injured, although fully 500 shots were fired by the Spaniards, the Americans firing not over one-fourth of that number in return.

It is likely that the latter part of the week will see more serious work. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is coming down and an attempt will be made by her to explode the triple row of mines extending across the harbor mouth. With these out of the way, Commodore Schley will sail into the harbor for a death grapple with the fleets and batteries.

"BOTTLED UP."

Or How Commodore Schley Found the Spanish Fleet--An Interesting Serial Story "To be Continued in Our Next."

A copyrighted Associated Press dispatch dated Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 1 tells how Commodore Schley bottled up the Spanish fleet. It says:

By noon on Saturday, May 23, not having heard from the St. Paul, the American warships moved again towards Santiago de Cuba.

First standing off the coast about fifteen miles, the squadron afterwards circled in front of Morro castle; but not close enough in to get a view of the inside of the harbor, guarding carefully against the possibilities of a torpedo boat attack.

At night the squadron lay off a point of land, and in the morning, Sunday, the St. Paul came along, but did not report any knowledge of the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet.

Consequently, Commodore Schley determined to find it himself, and with the flagship in the lead, he started towards the harbor. The Spanish troops at the earthworks and the batteries could be seen, through glasses, preparing in haste to give the American warships as warm a reception as possible.

When about five miles from the batteries, the lookouts reported the masts of two ships, and Flag Lieutenant Sears and Ensign MacCauley made out the first one to be the Cristobal Colon. Two torpedo boats were also made out, and a second vessel of the Vizcaya class was seen.

All this time Commodore Schley was upon the afterbridge of the Brooklyn, making good use of his binoculars. Arrived at the harbor entrance, when the ships were sighted from the deck, he turned his eyes from the glasses long enough to wink and say:

"I told you I would find them. They will be a long time getting home."

The order to man the port batteries had been given, and the men, stripped to the waist, in a temperature consid-

erably over a hundred degrees, awaited with impatience the word to fire. But the commodore decided not to waste ammunition on the batteries, and the men were disappointed. For the time being, however, there was much quiet jubilation among the men over the prospect of a fight.

Commodore Schley showed his evenness of temperament by ordering the Massachusetts to take coal from the collier within view of the forts and warships of Spain.

On the Texas, Captain "Jack" Philip went through with the day's routine, including church services, at which the men, with a refreshing directness of suggestion, sang "Pull for the Shore."

As it was perfectly evident from the position of the Spanish warships on Sunday morning that they had either just entered the harbor, having learned of the supposed final departure of the American squadron, or had been hiding up the bay, which is about nine miles long, and had run down to get out early Sunday morning. In any case, it was excellent proof of the perfection of Commodore Schley's tactics, and showed that, after weeks of weary following of clues furnished by straggler boats, in seven days he had succeeded in bottling up the Spanish fleet in one of its own harbors.

Less than two days before, two supposedly Cuban pilots, sent from Jamaica, had informed the commodore on the deck of the Brooklyn that no vessels of the size of the Spanish vessels could go up the harbor, and after this information had been politely received the pilots were sent back to Kingston, although they desired to be landed in Cuba.

The latest maps of the harbor show a narrow but deep channel, fairly well protected and supposed to be mined. The narrow neck is not wide enough to allow more than one ship at a time to pass up, and the batteries, unless reduced, would be very destructive. There are three batteries outside and three small ones inside, and between the entrance place and the city proper the distance is very nearly three miles up the bay, measuring from Morro castle.

The latest information in the possession of the government showed that at the narrowed point entrance, near Morro castle there are three lines of electrically worked mines, thirty in all. Besides this there are two sets of new batteries just opposite the Morro, forming with the latter a dangerous cross fire.

Just inside this are two batteries on the east shore, Estrella and Catalina. Cayo Smith, about half a mile up the

crippled for lack of them. Many of the men cannot drill on account of the dilapidated condition of their footwear.

"BURNED HER BRIDGES."

Hawaii Has now Liked Her Fate with the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 2.--The naval officials now calculate that Hawaii has become an ally of the United States government in the present war with Spain, and at this moment our government is responsible for the protection of the Hawaiians from the consequences of their friendship for us.

According to the calculations of the officials of the navy department the United States cruiser Charleston arrived at Honolulu last Saturday. She has probably completed the taking aboard of a full supply of coal and is now again on her way westward bound for the Philippines. The coal was accumulated at Honolulu by United States Consul General Haywood, and in allowing the Charleston to take on a supply to carry on operations against Spanish territory, the government of Hawaii has cast away all semblance of neutrality in the present contest and has thrown in her fortunes with the United States, for unless we protect her she is subject to punishment at the hands of Spain. Moreover, the offense against neutrality is to be repeated, for it is expected that to-day the advance guard of the transports carrying troops to Manila are entering Honolulu harbor to replenish their coal supply.

SENIOR CAPOTE ARRIVES

In New York--Vice President of Cuba Republic Refuses to State His Mission.

NEW YORK, June 2.--Domingo Mendez Capote, the vice president of the Cuban republic, arrived in this city to-day. After going to a hotel where he met Gen. Palma, the head of the Cuban junta, he visited Cuban headquarters, where he met a number of newspaper reporters, with whom he talked quite freely. Horatio S. Rubens, the counsel for the junta, acting as interpreter.

When asked what his mission to this country was, Senior Capote replied: "My mission is not a public one. All public acts relative to the situation between the United States and the Cuban republic will continue as heretofore to be conducted by General Palma. He has the thorough confidence of our people, who have a high appreciation of what he has done."

"I do not come here to negotiate any loan. I come to consult with General

DREADFUL DESTITUTION

Prevails at Santiago de Cuba, and It is Reported That Officials Are Unable

TO SECURE A NORMAL SUPPLY OF FOOD.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) CAPE HAYTIE, Hayti, June 2.--9:50 p. m.--No direct news has been received here to-day from Santiago de Cuba except a reiteration of the reports of the dreadful destitution of the inhabitants there. It is said that now even the officials are unable to secure a normal supply of food.

bay, and about in the centre, where the narrow entrance widens out, has batteries of modern guns, as has also Blanco battery, just near the city of Santiago itself.

About two miles west of Morro, inshore is the Cadiz battery, and there are also supposed to be some mines near Cayo Smith.

The armament of the various batteries is supposed to be as follows, not including the new earth works, behind which there are modern guns.

Morro--Four modern guns and ten eighteen and twenty-four pounders.

Blanco battery--Nine smooth bore eighteen and twenty-four pounders, of little account, and two small mortars.

The Estrella battery--Ten smooth bore guns.

Cayo Smith--Several modern guns.

The forts are mainly of brick and stone, constructed a century ago, although there are evidences of new earthworks being thrown up.

The only view into the harbor for any distance is from the southwest, and as the flagship passed along, Lieutenant Sears noted that the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which has been partly dismantled, lay in the harbor, perhaps 1,500 yards inside of Morro castle.

To the westward and further inside was the Spanish first-class armored cruiser, Almirante Oquendo, lying under the guns of Cayo Smith, and to the east of it looking down upon the narrow channel was the Cristobal Colon, with room only for one ship at a time to pass.

It will thus be seen that it would be suicidal to attempt to force an entrance into the place at least until the batteries are reduced, and that will consume a lot of ammunition.

At the same time, taking it for granted that the remainder of the Spanish fleet, with four cruisers and two torpedo boats, is still further up the harbor, it means that the warships of Spain are effectually bottled up so that they can do no harm.

Sunday at sunset found the squadron in battle line outside Santiago, the Brooklyn on the east of the line, the Massachusetts next to her, the Iowa west of the Massachusetts and next the Texas which was on the extreme left, while the Marblehead and the Vixen scouted the shore.

SECOND EXPEDITION

To the Philippines Being Arranged by General Merritt.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.--The report from Washington that the annexation of Hawaii is about to be consummated is given much credence by the officers at Camp Merritt, and they are already figuring on an order to send troops on the islands to look after Uncle Sam's interests.

General Merritt is arranging the details of the second expedition to the Philippines, but has not yet made public the assignments of troops for the expedition, and he will not make the order public until the date of the sailing of the fleet has been determined.

It is stated in some quarters that the expedition cannot possibly sail for two weeks, and it is semi-officially stated that vessels will not be ready for ten days.

Four batteries of heavy artillery now stationed at the presidio will go to Manila with the expedition, and their places at the presidio will be filled by men from the ranks of the heavy artillery volunteer force now in camp at the presidio.

The Pennsylvania volunteers are in a serious plight. They need shoes so badly that the regiment is seriously

Palma, a matter which does not concern international questions or public interest. I have no present intention of calling upon President McKinley, although I probably shall make a call upon him before I return. How long I shall remain here, I cannot say, at this time, but shall make my stay as short as possible."

THE OREGON'S TRIP.

No Wonder she Reached Her Goal with the Crew She Had.

WASHINGTON, June 2.--The navy department to-day made public the following extract from a report to the department made by Captain Clark, of the Oregon, on the extraordinary run of that ship around two continents:

"It is gratifying to call the department's attention to the spirit aboard the ship in both officers and men. This can best be described by referring to incidents such as that of the engineer officers in voluntarily doubling their watches when high speed was to be made, to the attempt of men to return to the fire room after being carried out of it insensible, and to the fact that most of the crew, who were working by watches by day and night at Sandy Point, preferred to leave their hammocks in the nettles until they could get the ship coaled and ready to sail from Sandy Point."

Oregon's Cordial Reception.

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KEY WEST, June 2.--The United States battleship Oregon joined the fleet Sunday morning finishing the most remarkable long distance cruise in the history of modern iron clads.

Her reception by the fleet was worthy of her achievement. Coming along at a fifteen-knot speed, she swept in a majestic semi-circle through the fleet to a point opposite the flag-ship, solid ranks of white-clad cheering sailors manning the sides of each vessel as she passed.

More Transports Secured.

WASHINGTON, June 2.--Assistant Secretary Melklejohn, of the war department, to-day secured additional transports of the capacity of approximately 5,000 men for the Cuban army of invasion. This swells the total number of available vessels to over thirty, with a carrying capacity of nearly 30,000 men. The ships secured to-day will be sent to Florida ports, chiefly Tampa, as fast as practicable and prepared for service.

What Vanity!

MADRID, June 2.--Despite the statements of the newspapers that Admiral Cervera was not present at the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba on Tuesday, Captain Aunon, the minister of marine, in an interview to-day declared that Cervera held his flag at the Cristobal Colon in order to direct the Spanish operations, "the success of which is principally due to Cervera, who has given proofs of high strategical ability."

Alfonso XIII at Porto Rico.

MADRID, June 2.--The report that the Spanish troop ship Alfonso XIII had been captured by an American auxiliary cruiser is without foundation. It is announced officially that the Alfonso XIII is now landing her cargo of provisions at Porto Rico.

Record Fire of India.

BOMBAY, June 2.--A conflagration at Peshawar, which was not mastered for twenty-four hours, destroyed 4,000 houses, doing damage to the amount of about \$20,000,000. This is supposed to be the record fire of India.

EXPECTED TO HAPPEN

Sampson now Being in Command, "Off Santiago," Something Will Drop Soon

WON'T WAIT FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS,

But will Place his Dependence on the Co-operation of the Insurgents who are Gathered in Force, Under General Garcia, a Short Distance from Santiago--The Combined American Fleet may "Resume Business at the Old Stand" at any Moment. Spain's Unavailable Protest.

WASHINGTON, June 2.--It was plainly noticeable at the navy department to-day that the officials were expecting news of the first importance, but they did not look for it immediately. It is believed now with Sampson in the field and in command off Santiago, with an augmented force, that interesting events may be looked for. These are expected too, notwithstanding the fact that no troops have yet started from Tampa, as was established by inquiry at the war department this afternoon. The insurgents are known to be in force in the neighborhood of Santiago, and through Captain Dorst, the war department not only has been in communication with them but has supplied them fully with good weapons and an abundance of ammunition.

The headquarters of the best of the Cuban generals, Garcia, are distant from Santiago only seventy-five miles, so that it is possible Sampson feels strong enough with their support to begin the assault by sea upon the doomed Spanish fleet and forts without awaiting the arrival of the United States troops from Tampa. The trend of the news that came to Washington from unofficial sources during the afternoon all went to support this belief, so there is some ground for the expectation of the officials that important information may be expected shortly.

Unavailing Protest.

The Spanish government has made a protest to the British authorities against the shipping of Canadian coal from British North America to San Francisco for the relief of ships of Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, and also against the shipping of coal from Nova Scotia to Atlantic ports for use by United States warships operating in the West Indies. In view of the ruling by the British government that coal was contraband of war, this protest by Spain might have caused considerable embarrassment as the Canadian coal is considered by the naval authorities to be a superior article of coal for the use of our ships. It is understood, however, that Spain's protest has not proved of any avail. The subject was referred to the Canadian authorities who, upon investigation, learned that the coal shipments, both from British North America and from Nova Scotia, were in the ordinary course of commercial transaction. They were made by private parties in Canada to private parties in the United States. Whether the coal subsequently passed into the hands of the United States government for use by the American navy was held to be outside of the province of the British and Canadian authorities.

If the queen regent of Spain has instructed Senor Castillo to ask the powers to intervene for peace that movement has not yet taken any form in Washington either at the state department or at any of the foreign embassies. Among foreign embassies it is thought to be possible that Spain is feeling her way toward securing peace, but it is not believed this will meet any active assistance from the great powers.

GREAT STEEL PLANT

To be Erected Near Chicago--At Present It is on Paper.

CHICAGO, June 2.--The Economist will say to-morrow: Samuel H. Wadell, of Pittsburgh, Pa., acting for others, has bought 300 acres of land at East Chicago, fronting on Lake Michigan, and the waterway from the Calumet river to the lake, and it is announced from Pittsburgh that on this site is to be erected one of the largest steel plants in the world, consisting of blast furnaces, steel rail and structural steel mills and other appurtenances of a great concern of that class. The works would give employment to 2,000 men at first and later on to twice that number. A harbor is to be constructed at the mouth of the present waterway, and ore for the furnaces will be brought from the Lake Superior mines by boats. The enterprise is supported by practically unlimited capital, and among the projectors is H. C. Frick.

Columbia was to Blame.

NEW YORK, June 2.--The owners of the British steamship Foscolia, which was sunk by the United States cruiser Columbia, off Fire Island, on Sunday last, will soon present to the navy department for damages the sum of about \$200,000. The lawyers retained by the owners claimed that the evidence brought out at the sessions of the naval board of inquiry went to show that the Columbia was entirely to blame for the collision, and that view seemed to have been accepted by the board.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair; light northerly winds. For West Virginia and Ohio, fair; northerly winds, becoming southerly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schneft, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 65 3 p. m. 83

9 a. m. 68 7 p. m. 87

12 m. 68 8 p. m. 88

Weather--Fair.

THE EUROPEAN CONUNDRUM.

Many Doubts Expressed as to Whether Cervera is at Santiago.

SAMPSON WILL SOON SOLVE THE MYSTERY.

LONDON, June 3.--Yesterday's news and that which came this morning has brought no fresh feature into the situation except increased mystification as to whether Admiral Cervera is really at Santiago de Cuba.

The Madrid correspondents of the morning papers make the point that the persistence with which Senor Sagasta and Captain Aunon, the minister of marine, assert Cervera's presence there is a mere attempt to mislead the enemy.

On the other hand, it is argued that Admiral Cervera could not be in a safer place and that, if Admiral Camara could succeed in entering another West Indian harbor and thus employ two American squadrons in the work of blockading, Spain's policy of delay would be assisted.

But for the negative evidence that Admiral Cervera has not been seen elsewhere, London opinion leans to the theory that he escaped from Santiago harbor either before Sunday or possibly under cover of the torpedo manoeuvres Sunday night.

In any case it is held that Admiral Sampson will soon take steps to solve the mystery finally, so far as Santiago is concerned.

SPAIN MAKES ANOTHER APPEAL

To the Powers for Peace--Austria is Prepared to Accede To It.

ANOTHER FUNNY SEASON OF JOY IN MADRID.

LONDON, June 3.--The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Spain has addressed another appeal to the powers to intervene in the war, and Austria is prepared to accede, but only in conjunction with other powers."

LONDON, June 3.--The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "The Madrid papers are much elated over another repulse suffered by the American fleets."

"According to official advices the forts and batteries at Santiago de Cuba were undamaged; not a single Spaniard was killed or wounded and not a single shell struck the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon.

"El Heraldo regrets that the Spanish fleet was not sent to the Philippines instead of Cuba."